CHURCH HISTORY

Chapter 24 - The Reformation in Switzerland

1. *Ulrich Zwingli*
   a. *Born on January 1, 1484, Wildhaus in the German-speaking part of Switzerland; received his education under the influence of the Renaissance; chaplain in the army of the city of Zurich*
2. *Zwingli Reforms the Church in Switzerland*
   a. *In 1518 Zwingli attacked indulgences; Images were removed from the church buildings in Zurich; the mass abolished, Altars, relics, and processions discarded; the government of the church and the care of the poor were placed in the hands of the city council, school system was reformed*
3. *Zwingli Differs from Luther*
   a. *Luther taught that the body of Christ, having become everywhere present at His ascension, is actually present in the bread and wine; to Zwingli the bread and the wine are only symbols of the body and blood of Christ, and the Supper is only a memorial ceremony*
4. *John Calvin*
   a. *The third Reformer was John Calvin. He was born July 10, 1509 in Noyon, a little town in northern France, near Paris*
5. *Calvin's Youth in France*
   a. *Many others in France rediscovered the truths of God's Word. Churches were changed. Margaret, the king's sister, was converted. The new faith spread throughout the country.*
6. *Calvin Becomes a Leader and Writer*
   a. *In the spring of 1536 he published his* Institutes *of the Christian Religion - the greatest exposition of evangelical truth produced by the Reformation - an explanation of the fundamental teachings of the Protestant movement*
7. *Farel Brings the Reformation to Geneva*
   a. *French evangelical preacher Guillaume Farel had first come in October, 1532; a zealous and influential promoter of the Reformation; many of these people accepted the principles of the Reformation among the Waldensians.*
8. *Almost All Protestants Were Lutherans*
   a. *When Calvin began his work in Geneva in 1556; almost all of the people of northern Europe were either Catholics or Lutherans. Nineteen years had passed since Luther posted his ninety-five theses in Wittenberg. Luther was now past the height of his great career and was to live just ten years longer.*
9. *Calvin Works with Farel in Geneva*
   a. *Calvin and Farel laid before the city council three proposals which had been formulated by Calvin: (1) the Lord's Supper should be administered monthly, and every person not leading a good Christian life should be disciplined - if necessary, to the point of excommunication; (2) a Catechism which had been composed by Calvin should be adopted; and (3) every citizen should subscribe to a recommended creed, which had probably been drawn up by Farel*
10. *Three Years of Peace in Strasburg*
    a. *After the 18 months of struggle and conflict in Geneva, Calvin enjoyed three years of peace in Strasburg, married Idelette van Buren; had the opportunity to become acquainted at firsthand with the followers of both Luther and Zwingli*
11. *Calvin Returns to Geneva*
    a. *No desire to leave peaceful Strasburg for stormy Geneva but returned to Geneva with the greatest difficulty and entered Geneva a second time, on September 13, 1541.*
12. *His Great Work in Geneva*
    a. *Calvin drew up a* Church Order, *a set of rules for the governing of the church; was readily adopted - based upon Scripture that Christ has ordained four offices in the Church: pastors, teachers or professors, elders, and deacons*
    b. *greatest achievement was the establishment of the Geneva Academy, the first Protestant university anywhere*
13. *How Calvin and Luther Differed*

	Luther	Calvin
Predestination	*God has from eternity chosen those who are to inherit eternal life - derived doctrine from Augustine and through him from Paul*	*God has from eternity chosen those who are to inherit eternal life - derived doctrine from Augustine and through him from Paul*
Form of Worship (based on the Roman Catholic)	*Retained as much as possible of the form of worship; retained everything that is not expressly forbidden by the Bible; sermon main point of worship; congregational singing of* Hymns	*Departed as far as possible from the form of worship; permitted only what is expressly commanded by the Bible; sermon main point of worship; congregational singing of* Psalms
Form of church government	*Allowed the State a great deal of power over the Church; provided for the care of the poor through the deaconate*	*Denied to the State any power over the Church; gave to the Church power over the State; stress on church discipline; provided for the care of the poor through the deaconate*
Study of the Word	*Emphasized study; translated Bible to German*	*Emphasized study; translated Bible to French*
Personal Achievements	*Educated and emphasized education of believers; Professor, Preacher and Writer*	*Educated and emphasized education of believers; Professor, Preacher and Writer*
Lord's Supper	*Christ is actually and really present in the bread and wine*	*Christ is actually and really present in the bread and wine – as spiritual communicant*
Doctrines	*Faith Alone with which the Church stands or falls; emphasis on the salvation of man*	*Faith Alone through predestination; emphasis on the glory of God*

14. *Heroes of Faith*
    a. *Luther and Calvin are among the outstanding men of the Church.*